

LYTHAM  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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REPORT

ON THE  
**SANITARY CONDITION OF LYTHAM**  
DURING THE YEAR 1914,

BY  
**J. CECIL FISHER,**

M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon). M.R.C.S. ; L.R.C.P.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

# STATISTICAL AND GENERAL SANITARY MEMORANDA, 1914.

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Population of District	...	...	...	1881	...	4121
Do.	Do.	...	...	1891	...	4656
Do.	Do.	...	...	1901	...	7185
Do.	Do.	...	...	1911	...	9451
Do.	Do.	...	...	*1914	...	10075

\* Estimated to the middle of the Year.

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Occupants per occupied House	...	...	...	...	4.4
Occupied Houses	...	...	...	...	2250

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Birth Rate per 1,000 per annum	...	...	...	13.5
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Death Rate—General	...	.....	...	...	13.0
Do.	Zymotic	...	...	...	1.1
Do.	Respiratory (exclusive of Phthisis)	...	...	...	1.8
Do.	Phthisis	...	...	...	.8
Do.	Infantile per 1,000 Infants	...	...	...	82.1
	born	...	...	...	

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Rateable Value	...	...	...	1884	...	£28,196
Do.	Do.	...	...	1894	...	£31,832
Do.	Do.	...	...	1904	...	£63,143
Do.	Do.	...	...	1914	...	£77,975

REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1914.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
LYTHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my  
Fifteenth Annual Report on the Health and  
Sanitary Condition of Lytham for your consider-  
ation.

I have, again, to acknowledge my indebted-  
ness to Mr. Yates. the Inspector of Nuisances,  
for his assistance in compiling my report.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J, CECIL FISHER.

February, 1915,

## VITAL STATISTICS.

I estimate the population of Lytham to be 10,075, exclusive of visitors; this is, I consider, a very reasonably estimated increase of 75 inhabitants since 1913 and an increase in our population of 624 since the Decennial Census held in April, 1911.

The increase is almost entirely due to immigration into the town; the Ward distribution is as follows:—

North-East Ward	... ..	2,838
North-West Ward	... ..	1,508
South-East Ward	... ..	1,318
South-West Ward	... ..	4,411
		—
Total	... ..	10,075

### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during 1914 was 134 and the births of 2 additional infants have been allocated to Lytham by the Registrar General; the nett number of births was, consequently, 136, viz:—85 boys and 51 girls and the birth rate was 13.5 per 1,000 per annum.

The decreasing birth rate is to some extent discounted by the diminishing rate of infantile mortality and, it is expected, the better physical and mental qualities of those that arrive at years of maturity.

Below is a Table showing how the 136 births were distributed in the various Wards where they are arranged alongside the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age so as to show the relation born by the infantile mortality to the number of births in each sub-division of the town:—

	Population	Births	Rate per 1000	Number of Deaths of Infants under One year of age.	Proportion per 1000 births
N.E. WARD ...	2838	61	21.5	5	82
N.W. WARD ...	1508	19	12.6	1	50
S.E. WARD ...	1318	15	11.3	2	133
S.W. WARD ...	4411	41	9.3	3	73
WHOLE DISTRICT	10075	136	13.5	11	82.1

## MORTALITY.

The District Registrar's returns show that the number of deaths which actually occurred in Lytham was 125; this figure includes 11 visitors whose deaths have been allocated by the Registrar General to the districts to which they belong; 17 deaths of Lytham residents who died elsewhere have been assigned to this district; the nett mortality has been 131, viz: 68 males and 63 females and the death rate works out at 13.0 per 1,000 per annum; of the above deaths 4 took place in the Lytham Cottage Hospital and 9 at the Fylde Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The scheme for the distribution of transferable deaths is working well; the tendency has been to raise our death rate but we now get a figure which is accurate and, so far as this year is concerned, quite satisfactory.

Eleven infants died during the first year of their lives, a proportion to the number of births of 82.1 per 1,000.



This infantile mortality, compared with our past experiences, may be considered eminently satisfactory; but for the deaths of 4 infants from premature birth the figures would be extremely low; compared with a rate of 104 per 1,000 for the 145 smaller towns of England and Wales it is also highly encouraging.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz:—Small Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea and Fever were responsible for 12 deaths out of the gross mortality, thus giving a Zymotic death rate of 1.1 per 1,000 per annum.

The year has been noticeable for an outbreak of Diphtheria in this portion of the county, which I regret to say that your district did not escape, otherwise the statistics, as regards Zymotic disease, are satisfactory.

The total number of notifiable cases, apart from Phthisis has been 78 and with regard to non-notifiable cases, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., I have ample reason for stating that the incidence has been considerably below the average and I base my opinion on information received from my colleagues and the heads of the Elementary Schools.

To assist in ascertaining whether a local outbreak of infectious disease is taking place in an Elementary School a special record is kept showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria which occur in any school and it is easy to determine what part any of them appear to be taking in the spreading of these diseases. I deemed it my duty to advise you to close two schools during the year, viz:—St. John's Schools for 3 weeks and St. Cuthbert's Schools for 17 days for Diphtheria, in each case.

During the period under review, the milk supply was not in my opinion responsible for the spread of any Zymotic disease.

Wherever possible, patients suffering from infectious disease are removed to the Fever Hospital; this year 65 out of 86 were thus dealt with. I am satisfied that the Hospital is conducted in an efficient manner and the authorities have been able to admit every patient we have had occasion to send.

House disinfection, after an infectious case, has been very carefully attended to; walls, furniture, etc. are sprayed with a strong solution of Formalin and rooms fumigated with Formalin in gaseous form. Wall papers are stripped and rooms re-disinfected and re-papered.

All infected bedding and clothing are removed to the steam disinfecter for sterilization.

Table III. at the end shows how all notifiable cases were distributed through the various Wards.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has been notified on 24 occasions; there were 4 cases in one house and 3 in another, in each instance the first case infecting the other occupants; these are examples of direct infection and are misfortunes for the town which the Sanitary Officials are powerless to anticipate or prevent.

The disease was most prevalent in the last three months of the year.

The history of Scarlet Fever shows that its malignancy is decreasing and it is probably due to improved sanitary

conditions that the severity of type has greatly moderated during recent years. No deaths have resulted from this disease. Eighteen patients were removed to the Joint Hospital and in all cases that were not removed, careful isolation at home was practised and afterwards the house was disinfected and all bedding, clothing, etc. removed to the Steam Disinfectory; during the progress of the disease the house was visited and a supply of disinfectants provided, free of cost.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

The incidence of Enteric Fever has been about the average in number and below it in severity as only one patient died of the disease: the number of notifications was 7 and, as usual, the cases occurred principally in the autumn. On two occasions Enteric Fever was imported into the town and, on three others, minor insanitary conditions in the houses may have contributed to its development; in the other instances I was unable to ascertain any adequate cause but was able to satisfy myself that water and foodstuffs could be excluded as sources of infection.

Five cases of Enteric Fever were removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Lytham did not fail to participate in the outbreak of Diphtheria which appears to have involved this portion of the County generally.

There have been 46 cases with 11 deaths; the houses involved were 35. The number has been excessive and the mortality 23 per cent. unusually high. The incidence of the disease was fairly equally distributed through the town and 37 children attending Elementary Schools were affected and



some of the remaining cases occurred among members of the same families above or below the school age.

No adequate explanation of the increased prevalence can be given unless on the hypothesis that the infection was carried by unrecognised cases but the evidence in support of this is by no means conclusive; still, at one period the outbreak appeared to be largely located at one of the Elementary Schools, and, with the assistance of a medical colleague, I examined the throats of all the scholars, enquired into their recent history of health and took 58 swabs for bacteriological examination and ascertained that two of the children were acting as "carriers;" these children were isolated until the Diphtheria bacillus had disappeared and the result of this investigation was that the outbreak promptly abated.

Antitoxin has been used on 45 occasions and, in every instance, at the earliest opportunity; Bacteriological examinations were made on 88 occasions.

42 children suffering from Diphtheria were removed to the Fever Hospital.

I was able to satisfy myself that the milk and water supplies of the town were not responsible for the incidence of any of the cases.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

In Lytham these are not notifiable diseases but I have ascertained from my colleagues and the heads of the Elementary Schools that Measles has been practically non-existent during the year, whilst there was some slight prevalence of Whooping Cough during the spring months.

No deaths resulted from either disease during the year and neither illness had any effect on the attendances at the Elementary Schools.

### PHTHISIS.

Phthisis was the cause of 9 deaths during the year and the age and sex groups were as follows:—

	1-25.	25-45.	45 & over.
Males ... ..	1 ...	6 ...	2
Females ... ..	0 ...	0 ...	0
	—	—	—
	1 ...	6 ...	2

The average age at death was 36 years. The following is a list of the occupations of persons who have died of Phthisis:—Coppersmith, Shop Assistants, (2); Labourers, (3); Cab Drivers, (2); manufacturer.

I append a Table which shows the mortality from Tuberculosis of the lungs for the last 10 years, together with the death rate per 1,000 of the population.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
No. of deaths from Phthisis	7	3	9	5	11	7	7	4	1	9
Rate per 1000 .....	.7	.3	.9	.5	1.0	.7	.7	.4	.1	.9

Notification of all cases of Phthisis and non-pulmonary tubercular diseases is now compulsory throughout the country and on receipt of a notification I have made such en-

quiries and taken such steps as appeared to be necessary for the prevention of the spread of the disease and for the removal of conditions favourable to infection; this involved investigation into the source of the mischief, search for contacts and enquiry into the housing conditions. Disinfection of premises after a death from Phthisis or removal of the patient has been carried out in a manner similar to that employed in the case of other infectious diseases. Other recommendations to patients have been the occupation of separate bedrooms, avoidance of dust and dirt, the use of paper handkerchiefs which could be destroyed by fire and the effect of sunlight, fresh air, etc. has been urged as a most valuable means of cure.

Re-visits are made to cases of Phthisis with a view to ascertaining if the necessary precautions are being exercised and if the contacts have exhibited any signs of failing health.

The County Public Health Department has sent one patient away for Sanatorium treatment and no applications have been refused.

As regards non-pulmonary tuberculosis, more than half the deaths are those of children under 5 years of age and it is probable that a much higher percentage of persons suffering from these varied ailments are children of this period of life. It is hoped that early notification of these cases will facilitate the investigation of the sources of infection and assist in securing improvements in the conditions in which the children live.

# GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

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## INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

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The routine work of investigating complaints, nuisances, enquiries into cases of infectious disease, visits to the Abattoirs, and work in progress, takes up considerable time; in addition to this, inspections have been made under the Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909. The clerical work connected with the Sanitary Department has increased very considerably during the past 2 or 3 years. The number of inspections during the year was 2,448.

### Summary of Visits and Inspections:—

372	Visits to Nuisances.
273	„ Abattoirs.
482	„ Manure Receptacles.
138	„ Sanitary Conveniences.
64	„ Cowsheds and Dairies.
120	„ Workshops and Bakehouses.
29	„ Piggeries.
285	„ Work in progress.
116	„ Infectious disease.
259	Visits under the Housing and Town Planning Acts.
310	Miscellaneous visits.

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2448

Defects of various kinds were found and remedied as soon as possible. The general sanitary condition of the town has been maintained by the prompt attention to the removal of conditions that were likely to be prejudicial or, in any way, a menace to the good health of the District.



Summary of Improvements effected:—

- 92 Drains cleansed and repaired.
- 33 W.C.'s cleansed and repaired.
- 33 Soilpipes and gutters cleansed and repaired.
- 10 Insanitary w.c.'s removed, and new ones provided.
- 5 Houses entirely re-drained.
- 1 Privy converted into w.c.
- 29 Ashpits done away with, and dust-bins substituted.
- 183 Dust-bins provided.
- 43 Drains and sanitary fittings tested and passed.
- 163 Rooms disinfected.
- 1635 Articles disinfected.
- 1 Bakehouse floor re-tiled throughout.
- 1 Stable re-paved.
- Cellars at Ship Hotel re-drained and connected to sewer, and new 2-stalled glazed earthenware urinal fixed, and old insanitary ones removed.
- 1 Back-yard re-asphalted.
- 2 Back passages re-asphalted.

In dealing with the above nuisances, 74 preliminary notices have been served upon owners of property, but successful results have been obtained by personal interviews and letters to the owners, and it has not been necessary for the Council to serve any notices during the year.

The most important improvement during 1914, as regards the sanitary condition of the town, has been the abolition of 29 so-called "dry ashpits," all of which have been pulled down and dust-bins substituted. As usual, the chief nuisance during the year has been blocked drains and w.c.'s; in the majority of instances these have been the result of insufficient flushing of w.c. cisterns. We have not, as yet, the ideal syphon-flushing cistern, but I still hope

that the privilege may be extended to us before long, and then the blocking of w.c.'s will be very considerably reduced.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

In carrying out the requirements of the above Acts, 259 inspections have been made and 5 houses dealt with as being in an uninhabitable condition, and several nuisances of a minor character were found from time to time and abated; it has not been necessary for the Council to serve notices upon owners for any work to be carried out under these Acts. There were no instances of overcrowding, and there did not appear to be a demand for new property to be built.

The dwellings of the working-class, on the whole, are very satisfactory, and the yard area is ample. All the closet accommodation is now on the water-carriage system, and the w.c.'s are of the wash-down type; dust-bins are provided for household refuse and ashes.

No. of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	0
„ Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied					5
					and 1 unfinished.
„ Dwelling-houses put in a fit state of habitation					
after making Closing Orders	...				0
„ Dwelling-houses demolished	...	...	...		0
„ Dwelling-houses partly demolished	...	...			0

The house mentioned above as partially remedied has been made habitable as far as the house itself is concerned, but certain alterations at the rear of the premises are still absolutely essential.

## MILKSHOPS, COWSHEDS, AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

There are 32 cowsheds, milkshops and dairies in the district which have been visited periodically, and all the regulations with respect to the Orders have been carried out. Eight samples of milk have been taken during the year, and examined for the Tubercle Bacillus, and all proved to be negative. This is gratifying, and speaks well for the milk supply, and it is no doubt due to the fact that the farmers are now more careful in the selection of cattle and the cleansing, ventilating and lime-washing of shippens. The various utensils used by the Milk Purveyors have also been kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. It is of vital importance that the consumer should see to the provision of suitable and clean vessels for storing milk in the household; the greatest care should be taken in this matter, for it is an unquestioned fact that flies can very quickly infect milk with the germs of many and varied diseases: too much stress cannot be laid on this point, and it should be a simple matter to place a piece of muslin over the milk vessels, and so prevent the access of flies, dust, etc., to the milk receptacle. We have not been able to trace any infectious disease to the consumption of milk.

The Tuberculosis Orders have been satisfactorily carried out by the County Council, and their officials have not notified us of any cases of Tuberculosis in cattle in the District; it indicates that our milk supply is well safeguarded on this point, which is very essential to young children, to whom milk is such an important article of diet.

## THE ABATTOIRS.

The above have been visited on 273 occasions for the purpose of meat inspection, etc.



The number of animals killed was 379 beasts, 166 calves, 200 pigs, and 6,652 sheep, as compared with 414 beasts, 204 calves, 202 pigs, and 5,989 sheep in 1913.

The high quality of our meat supply has been well maintained; only 136 lbs. of pork and 239 lbs. of offal were destroyed as unfit for food.

The premises have been clean and sanitary, and continue to meet the requirements of the Butchers, who have always willingly accepted the Inspector of Nuisances' decisions whilst discharging his duties there, and they again are to be congratulated on their efforts to supply the public with the best meat obtainable. Killing has been carried out on humane and hygienic principles, and as far as the Abattoirs are concerned ours are second to none in the County.

The Poulterers, fish and game shops are visited at intervals, and all meat coming from other meat markets is examined, as opportunity permits.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses have been inspected at regular periods, and 120 visits have been made. The Regulations required by the above Acts have been attended to, and speaking generally the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition. H.M. Inspector has not called out attention to any serious defects during the year, which speaks well for the conditions under which the workers have to perform their tasks, for the suitability of the work-rooms and for the efforts of the employers to secure the healthiest circumstances for the employees.



Special attention has been given to the bakehouses, and the premises were found to be very clean; the utensils used in making bread, etc., were all that could be desired, and the public may rest assured that these main articles of food are made under excellent conditions. There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

The following is a list of industries carried out in the workshops:—

Confectionery	...	...	...	...	18
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	6
Millinery	...	...	...	...	3
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	8
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	8
Saddlery	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	2
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	2
Coach-painting	...	...	...	...	2
Joinering	...	...	...	...	3
Boot Polish manufacturing			...	...	1
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	2
Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	1
Garage	...	...	...	...	1
Golf club maker	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					60

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES, ETC.

138 visits have been paid to sanitary conveniences, and 482 to manure receptacles; the latter were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, every effort being made to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom by the regular weekly removal of manure, especially during the hot weather

with the result that complaints have been reduced to a minimum. One notice has been served under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and has influenced not only the person upon whom it was served, but others to have the manure removed more promptly.

The sanitary conveniences have been well looked after. The provision of sanitary conveniences at Ansdell has not yet been affected, but it is to be hoped that the Council will make an effort to provide this much-needed requirement during the year; they will prove a boon to residents and visitors.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

116 visits have been made to cases of infectious disease, and 163 rooms and 1,635 articles of clothing, etc., were disinfected. 65 patients were removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital near Lytham, and after removal the premises were thoroughly sprayed and disinfected with Formalin, whilst bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected by steam at the Destructor. In cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, the drains and sanitary fittings were examined, and we were able, in the majority of instances, to satisfy ourselves that these were not the cause of the mischief. Very strict supervision was exercised when cases of infectious disease were treated at home, visits were paid from time to time, and disinfectants left and instructions given as to the careful and complete isolation of the patient.

In Enteric Fever cases, the important and special precautions essential to this disease were carried out daily.

After convalescence, the rooms were disinfected, and the walls stripped and re-papered after a second disinfection.

Special advice was given to Consumptives as narrated in a previous paragraph. After the death or removal from one house to another, of a Phthisical patient, the rooms and bedding were always disinfected.

The local Picture Palaces are also disinfected periodically.

The Council's offer to supply disinfectants free of charge has been freely taken advantage of.

### SEWERAGE. ETC.

The West End Outfall Works have made steady, if not very rapid, progress during the past year; and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the summer season commences. Further sewers are now being laid in the Ansdell district, which will help to develop this portion of the Council's area. The new 12-inch centrifugal pump which the Council put down last spring, coupled with the increased number of stokers employed, has led to a great improvement in the destruction of the refuse, and in dealing with the sewage of the greater part of the district.

There is now no difficulty in pumping the sewage and ordinary rainfalls, and it is only in the case of abnormal storms, or when damping down for cleaning out the boilers, that the storm-overflows come into operation.

Several private streets have been completed during the past year, and others are now being carried out at Mythop.

Scavenging and dust collection have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Fylde Water Board supply is laid on throughout the town.

It is an upland surface water derived from ideal gathering-grounds, viz., the Grizedale and Bleasdale Moors, and is of excellent quality.

The laying of pipes in the Calder Valley to convey springs and clean streams in times of flood to the intake of the Reservoirs has greatly assisted in keeping up the supply in the Reservoirs.

Owing to a scarcity of workmen on the new Storage Reservoir at Grizedale Lea (due in a great measure to the war) the progress of the work has been retarded; but the Board confidently anticipate the same being brought into use during the coming year.

The powers obtained by the Board under the recent Act of Parliament for acquiring additional gathering grounds and the construction of works in the Hodder Valley are receiving due attention.

## SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools are visited periodically; enquiries are made as to the health of the scholars, and the sanitary conveniences are inspected; much useful work has resulted from these visits in the way of ascertaining and following up "contact" cases of infectious disease. The general sanitary condition has been maintained. During every vacation, all the Schools are thoroughly disinfected with Formalin in liquid and gaseous form.



The amount of Poor Law Relief distributed in Lytham during the year 1914 was £61 11s. 6d., as compared with £59 10s. 6d. for 1913.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The work under this Act is performed by the County Police, and the following samples have been taken in Lytham during the year, as compared with 12 during 1913:—

7 Butter, 3 Pepper, 1 Mustard, 4 Coffee, 1 Margarine, 1 Ginger, 2 Olive Oil, 1 Tinned Lobster, 5 Whisky, and 5 Rum. All were found passable or genuine.

Many samples of the milk imported into Lytham from the farms in the adjacent districts have been taken, and were found to be genuine.

### BEACH AND FORESHORE.

The Beach and Foreshore are inspected daily in the summer, and thrice weekly in the winter. Offensive matter is immediately removed or buried; on the whole, the sands have presented a fairly clean appearance, and very few complaints have been received.

### LYTHAM COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital has 26 beds, which is equivalent to 2.5 beds per 1,000 of the population; it is fully staffed and equipped, and is thoroughly appreciated by the residents and patients; it serves its purpose admirably.



**TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the district		Trans- ferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the district			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett						Under 1 year		At All Ages	
			Number	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	of Non-residents registered in district	of Residents not registered in dist.ict	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	9076	139	...	15.3	114	12.5	...	5	14	100.7	119	13.1
1910	9313	156	...	16.7	110	11.8	...	5	11	70.5	115	12.3
1911	9550	122	126	13.2	105	10.9	1	7	11	87.3	111	11.6
1912	9790	136	139	14.2	112	11.4	6	12	12	86.3	118	12.0
1913	10000	137	140	14.0	120	12.0	7	10	11	71.4	123	12.3
1914	10075	134	132	13.5	125	12.4	11	17	11	82.1	131	13.0

**Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease  
notified during the year 1914.**

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole district							Total Cases notified				Total cases re'd to Hospital	
	Ages—Years							N.E. Ward	N.W. Ward	S.E. Ward	S.W. Ward		
	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						65 Upwards
Small-pox ... ..													
Cholera Plague .													
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	46	...	6	37	3	...	...	23	5	7	11	42	
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...				1	...				1	...	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	24	...	3	21	...	...	...	8	4	1	11	18	
Typhus Fever ... ..													
Enteric Fever ... ..	7	...		3	...	4	...	3	1	2	1	5	
Relapsing Fever ... ..													
Continued Fever ...													
Puerperal Fever ...													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..													
Poliomyelitis ... ..													
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	...			3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	
Other forms Tuberculosis	1	1	...					1	...				
Totals ... ..	86	1	9	61	6	7	2	36	11	13	26	66	



**Table III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.**

Causes of Death.	Deaths at subjoined ages of Residents occurring within or without the district									Total Deaths in Public institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	55 and upwards	
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup .....	11	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmy. Tuberculosis) .....	9	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease .....	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease .....	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	11	1
Bronchitis .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	8	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs .....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Alcoholism .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis & Brights Disease .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth. ....	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases .....	28	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	16	1
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	...
	131	11	2	5	11	3	15	26	58	4

Table IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1914.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES.	Certified .....	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
	Uncertified ...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	—	::
{	Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping-Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions .....	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I
	Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	1
	Gastritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atelectasis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature birth .....	2	I	1	I	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Atrophy, Debility and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marasmus .....	...	I	...	...	I	...	2	...	...	3
	Other Causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2	3	I	I	7		3	I		II

Table V.—Sanitary Inspector's Report for each Month during 1914.

MONTH.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Rainfall.	Visits to Nuisances.	Visits to Abattoirs.	Visits to Manure Receptacles.	Visits to Sanitary Conveniences,	Visits to Milkshops, Cowsheds, and Dairies.	Visits to Workshops and Bakehouses.	Visits to Piggeries.	Visits under Housing & Town Planning.	Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections.	Visits to Work in Progress.	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.				Drains and Sanitary Fittings of Houses Tested.	Drains cleaned and Repaired.	W.C.'s Repaired.	Insanitary W.C.'s Removed and New Ones Provided.	Gutters and Spouts Repaired.	No. of Back Yards Re-asphalted.	No. of Houses Re-Drained.	PRIVIES AND ASPITS			ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT ABATTOIRS.			
													No of Visits to Infectious Disease.	No. of cases sent to Hospital.	No. of Rooms Disinfected.	No of articles Disinfected.								Dust Bins provided.	No. of Privies converted into Water Closets.	Aspits, Done away with—Dust Bins Substituted.	Beasts.	Pigs.	Calves.	Sheep.
Jan.	25½	1·41	22	23	47	13	..	..	..	..	13	21	10	11	8	..	1	5	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	46	10	28	517
Feb.	60½	1·98	20	26	33	10	1	..	..	1	207	19	17	3	24	314	5	10	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	30	8	14	425
Mar.	99	3·07	33	20	40	13	..	..	..	..	11	28	32	7	33	275	..	7	3	2	..	1	..	25	..	..	27	7	13	431
Apr.	197	·76	55	22	30	12	2	..	..	2	12	14	6	3	14	88	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	33	..	..	19	21	15	463
May	185	1·95	29	23	29	8	67	61	9	67	6	18	3	2	15	43	5	6	..	..	..	1	1	15	..	..	27	26	17	655
June	215	1·34	46	23	58	12	85	..	..	85	3	34	2	1	9	45	2	7	3	1	8	..	..	16	..	..	23	23	6	631
July	145	5·85	27	21	60	17	36	..	10	36	8	17	6	7	26	95	3	5	3	..	2	..	1	16	..	5	19	25	6	712
Aug.	205	1·93	44	24	47	15	43	..	..	43	12	41	1	..	3	41	3	14	3	2	2	..	..	39	..	24	26	27	5	915
Sept	146	2·61	11	18	20	7	16	..	..	16	8	8	6	4	8	51	5	5	3	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	29	16	11	567
Oct.	70	1·60	25	25	34	9	9	..	..	9	12	28	15	10	28	281	7	9	4	1	3	..	..	10	1	..	49	16	17	538
Nov.	61	3·72	24	24	33	10	..	59	..	..	9	23	6	7	7	242	5	11	2	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	40	11	19	427
Dec	33	4·63	36	24	51	12	..	..	10	..	9	34	12	10	8	1·8	3	6	5	3	4	2	..	16	..	..	44	10	15	371
TOTAL	1442	30·85	372	273	482	138	259	120	29	259	310	285	116	65	163	1635	43	92	33	10	33	5	4	182	1	..	379	200	166	6552

